THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 31, 1855. No. 98.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Brase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto; and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.
MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale
Cakes and Candies of great Variety,
and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.
She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 51—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS,—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor, I must say that the *medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAFEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren[illegible] Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W[illegible]ugh McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greens[illegible]ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wades-borough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]own: Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil[illegible]rton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.
Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to
WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.
The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.
MARX. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REASonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 80 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.
SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.
March 11, 1855. 31—tf.
N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale privately, the tract of land in Warren County, N. C., known by the name of "Buck Spring," the former residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the most valuable highland plantations in the county, containing about 1,750 acres—from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of very fine creek low grounds, half of which are cleared, (part very recently.) The Stables, Cribs and Barns are in full repair—the latter capable of curing from 25 to 30 hog-heads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site, and the location is eligible for either a Grist or Saw Mill. It is within six miles of Macon and Lyttleton Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and adjoining the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The overseer is on the place at all times, and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.
For terms, &c., call on or address
ROBERT L. JONES,
Palmer's Spring, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
September 7, 1855. 1090—2mw.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 82 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 29, 1855. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.
ELIJAH ATKINSON, } Exec'rs.
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, }
August 28, 1855. 81—3m.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.
The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, [&c.—a large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.
All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.
October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.
A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.
Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.
Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.
MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KING
Merchant Tailors, Raleigh N. C.
HAVING RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF FALL and Winter Goods are prepared to please all who favor them with a call. We have a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the very best quality, which will be made to order in the latest style, by first-rate workmen. We also have a larger and better assortment of Ready Made Clothing than we have ever had.
Black and fancy Cloth Coats, from eight to twenty-five dollars, Over Coats and Talmas, Pilot and Beaver Cloth do., Cassimere and Satinet Business Coats, Black Doeskin and fancy Cass. Pants, plain and fancy silk and satin Vests, fine velvet and plush do., shirts, drawers, collar, &c.
Silk, wool and merino under shirts and drawers.
Cravats, stocks, pocket hand'kfs, gloves, half hose, suspenders, night caps, dressing gowns, &c., &c.
In fact, we have every article usually kept in a first-class Establishment, and we flatter ourselves that we can give as good fits and as good bargains as can be had any where.
Our friends from a distance who anticipate visiting Raleigh at the State Fair would do well to call and examine our stock. We return our sincere thanks to our friends for past favors and earnestly desire a continuation of the same.
KING & BIGGS.
N. B.—A fine assortment of Hats, Caps, and Boy's Clothing just received. K. & B.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1855. 91—4t.
☞ Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post four times weekly.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—awtf.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.
THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IS RESPECTfully informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.
J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER,
(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York,)
Superintendent.
October 9, 1855, 92—6t.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

Entirely New for All.
T. J. HAVENS WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS, and all those who have any decided taste for the fine arts, that he has recently perfected himself in taking the Ambrotype and Mezograph Portraits, the only true, life-like pictures that can be taken. They are not reversed, and are more lasting than the Daguerreotype. I would advise all to call and see for themselves.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1855. 91—1m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDER
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDER,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 14, 1855.
PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces on parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale in *separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:
On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:
All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Coahoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.
On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:
In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)
In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)
On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:
In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)
In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)
On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:
The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.
Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1854, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were not exempted and re-appropriated; and the other fourteen quarter sections and one eighth were, of eighth of a section, have been acquired by settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors further reports that the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.
An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.
In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.
The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.
The above sales will commence at the places named at 2 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.
CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—1awtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.
The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.
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N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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MUIR & BRYAN,
Sign of the Pad Lock, No. 58, Sycamore st.,
Petersburg, Va.
August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.
LEMUEL E. HARDY.
September 1, 1855. 83—tf.

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REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.
UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.
On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh them

For the Standard.

HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN.

Messrs. Editors: North Carolina feels justly proud of her many distinguished sons, who in the councils of the nation, or in the retired walks of private life, have ever enjoyed the confidence, the respect, and the esteem of their fellow-citizens.

Deservedly popular among her eminent public men stands the name of the worthy gentleman heading this article, whose brilliant political career will form the subject of my remarks. To do James C. Dobbin full justice would require more space in your columns than I could have the boldness to ask, and an abler pen than mine, to successfully fulfil the task. I have long, without any personal acquaintance, been an ardent admirer of the man, and his uncensurable discharge of his official duties in the Navy Department, even by his most rabid opponents, confirms and strengthens the exalted opinion I formed relative to his worth and fine abilities. Without solicitation, and in accordance with the voluntary promptings of my heart, I design to briefly review his political life, and to bestow upon him that praise which truth and well-attested merit will undoubtedly extort from me. A strict regard for truth will compel me to speak, from a knowledge of his history, as disclosed in our State and national records.

Every State boasts of her statesmen—knowing their lives constitute interesting epochs in history. North Carolina points to James C. Dobbin, as the proud Cornelia did to her sons, as one of her brightest jewels. He has won for himself the applause of the country, and reflected unfading glory upon his beloved Commonwealth. Ever jealous and watchful of the interests of the Old North State, she looks upon him as an affectionate son, and loves him as the idol of her brighest hopes. Destiny has, indeed, opened to him a path of eminence and distinction, facinating to the eye of many, but clothed with weighty responsibilities and onerous duties, and in every position mildly, impartially, and faithfully has he discharged its tenets. Such attention to official business commands the hearty approbation of the country, and challenges the enthusiastic admiration of its loyal citizens. Let the example of James C. Dobbin be a model for rising politicians, and an incentive to all public men to honesty, and disinterestedly fulfil the functions of their offices, so that they can merit that approval he has justly received.

James C. Dobbin has never been accused of demagoguism. His most violent antagonists have refused to designate him thus. An honest heart ever marks out for him the line of patriotic duty, and he never fails to march up to it boldly and fearless of consequences. When right, nothing can swerve him from his position. Slander is often manufactured to asperse the motives of public men; but the respect the opposition entertains for Mr. Dobbin forbids such a detestable mode of electioneering warfare against him. He would not compromise his dignity, or suppress the honest convictions of his heart, for the honors and emoluments of the most exalted office; preferring a quiet conscience and an unblemished name for such dearly purchased stations. In his conduct towards his adversaries a mildness and generosity so uncommon in these days of bitter party feeling, have ever characterized him as a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word.—The low abuse of the hustings, unkind personalities, extreme love for the people, for the people's votes, have never marked Mr. Dobbin's career. As a high-minded, honorable man, he would disdain to blacken his fair name by resorting to such cunning and intrigue.

A more particular allusion to his political life is here demanded. In 1845 Mr. Dobbin was elected from the Cumberland District to the United States' House of Representatives. James K. Polk was then directing the helm of State with a master's hand. The country, on account of the annexation of Texas, the repeated incursions of the Mexicans, and the shedding of "American blood on American soil," soon became involved in war with Mexico.—The opposition was fierce and denunciatory, and every impediment that could be thrown in the way to an honorable prosecution of the campaign was done. Choice and sterotyped epithets were freely indulged in, such as "unjust war," "unconstitutional war," and "James K. Polk's war." The appropriation bills were clogged with odious and insulting Provisos, calculated to impede the progress o. the war, and to defeat the lamented Polk in his administration of the government. In that trying emergency President Polk had not a more faithful and zealous friend and supporter than James C. Dobbin. Ever ready to vote means to carry on the war, he defiantly met those who were waging war against the Constitution and the rights of his section by inserting Wilmot Provisos in all bills for money. Fanaticism then, as now, threatened the dissolution of the Union; and it was then that the eloquent voice of Dobbin could be heard above the clamor of excited sectional feeling pleading for its preservation thus: "I appeal to the patriotism of this House, now when our constellation of liberty is shedding its bright effulgence throughout the world: let it not be dimmed by dividing the cluster. If it be possible, let the Federal Union be preserved. Let sectional prejudices be banished from this Hall. Let us embark in a generous rivalry to do most in compromising, and compromising forever, and settling forever this peace-disturbing, this Union-endangering question." Such sentiments are worthy the head and heart of our distinguished statesman. His reputation became national; his services were properly valued by his party, as the sequel will prove.

In our State Legislatures of 1848 and 1850, Mr. Dobbin occupied the most prominent position of any of its members. By the partiality and choice of his brother Commoners he was elected to preside over the deliberations of the lower branch of the Legislature, and performed his duties creditably to himself and to his party. With every measure of State interest, during his service, the name of James C. Dobbin is united, and will long be remembered by every patriotic Carolinian with emotions of sincere gratitude. And here, I will allude to a circumstance which will ever endear Mr. Dobbin to his fellow-citizens. Free from that selfishness and demagoguism that usually characterizes public men, when a few Democrats, in opposition to the voice of the Democracy of the State, refused to elect him United States' Senator, and thus temporarily defeated our party, he did not relax his efforts in behalf of correct principles, or murmur at the conduct of those professing to be Democrats, but who were sowing the seeds of division in our ranks. Regarding their own self-aggrandizement above their party's welfare, Mr. Dobbin could not envy the motive which led to the defeat of our hard-earned victory.

It is worthy of remembrance, and I am sure will never be forgotten, that in the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, in 1852, James C. Dobbin, then one of our Delegates, above all others, was instrumental in harmoniously uniting the friends of different aspirants for Presidential honors upon one man, whose acknowledged devotion to the country would make him a safe Chief Magistrate. In that opinion the Union has not been deceived. In that Convention, composed of men from all sections of the Republic, advocating the claims of various statesmen, after many unsuccesful ballotings, our noble Dobbin arose to pour oil on the turbulent waters, and with an eloquence that electrified every listener secured the nomination of Franklin Pierce for President of the United States. As Elector for the State at large, when it was supposed Mr. Graham, whose name is a tower of strength, would vanquish Democracy in North Carolina, we are greatly indebted to the untiring efforts of Mr. Dobbin for our glorious triumph in the Old North State.

Now, at the head of the Navy Department, his administration meets with the approval of the two great sections of the Union. The press, North and South, is loud in its enconiums upon him. North Carolina is elated at the merited honor so generally accorded to her son, and will ever lend her hand with alacrity to promote him. His reforms in the Navy have given the most unbounded satisfaction to the officers in its employment, and to the country. The increase of steamships and the multiform improvements made in our Navy commend him to all as an excellent Cabinet officer. Never has the Navy been better prepared than at present for a maratime war, and with the reforms and improvements in contemplation, perfected, we shall be invincible on the ocean. I should be pleased to examine more elaborately this part of my subject; but as his administration has not yet closed, and every body seems familiar with it, I dismiss it for the present.

I have now traced the career of this distinguished man to the position he now occupies. He is yet in the meridian of life, with a bright and glowing future before him. What higher station destiny may assign him, time, the discloser of all things, must reveal to us, as it "rolls its solemn rounds."

Again, I must admit, I cannot do full justice to Mr. Dobbin. The impartial historian will record his eventful public life as a glorious illustration of incorruptible patriotism, and the man as a burning example of earthly greatness. Far better wear the civic wreath and fill the niche allotted to the sage in fame's proud temple, than win on the bloody field of strife the chaplet, crimson with the blood of slaughtered thousands. Imperishably identified with a nation's history are the names of her benefactors and statesmen. They will exist through the dim roll of retreating ages, and amid perishing literature, like the pyramids on the lonely desert, towering monuments of a decayed civilization, and lasting memorials of an ancient and primeval grandeur. They are oracles for coming generations, when embosomed in the soil they loved so well, and speak in stentorian tones words of wisdom in every crisis. And now, when it is supposed by many, either Dallas or Buchanan will be our standard-bearer in 1856, it will not be asking too much of the people to consider the weighty claims of James C. Dobbin for the second office in their gift. With the glorious name of Dobbin on our ticket, North Carolina, in common with the South, will, from her "blue mountains to her blue sea," swell her thousands to honor him who has immortally honored her.

W. V. G.

[From the Oswego (N. Y.) Gazette, Oct. 16.]

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The letter which we publish below was written, as its date imports, something more than a year ago. It had reference, of course, to the state of things then existing, but is no less applicable to that of the present time. Though written only for the perusal of the individual addressed, it briefly and plainly, and so well expresses the views of the President, upon questions of interest to the public, and upon which we have differed from a portion of those in this State with whom we have acted politically, that we deem its publication at this time as not only proper but due to the cause with which we are engaged, the cause, as we believe, of our common country.

The letter shows most explicitly, the President's firm adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention, his patriotice determination to stand openly upon the same platform of correct principles at the North and at the South, whatever may be the consequence to himself or to his party; and at the same time, his perfect faith that the "intelligence and patriotism of the people" will appreciate and approve the right whenever it is fearlessly presented to them.

We commend the letter to the attention of those who have sometimes charged upon the administration freesoil proclivities, as well as those who wish to cater for abolition support by "significant silence," or, worse still, by making platforms substantially like that made at Buffalo, in 1848, or at least capable of being so understood.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1854.

My Dear Sir —Accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 22d inst., in the general views of which I heartily concur.

The members of our party can only act together cordially and efficiently when they can cordially recognize a common platform.

The principle of "non-intervention," which constitutes the leading feature of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, received the sanction of the Democracy and the Republic in 1852. It was reaffirmed by more than seven-tenths of the Democracy of the House and Senate upon the passage of the bill referred to; and will, within eighteen months, furnish from its inherent soundness, the strongest issue we can tender to our opponents.

But even if it were otherwise, are we to abandon the right or manifest our want of faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, by significant silence!

If we, of the northern and middle States, are unable to sustain ourselves upon the ground of maintaining for, and securing to, the people of every State and Territory of this Union all their constitutional rights and immunities, our nominal ascendency would cease to be either honorable to ourselves or useful to the country. Besides, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, all experience proves that every apparent advantage gained by a temporizing policy, or by concessions to error and fanaticism, have only resulted in ultimate distraction and weakness. Individuals who desire to retain nominally a position in the Democratic ranks, but who are unwilling to stand upon a national platform, should understand that while the masses can well dispense with their co-operation, they cannot, by silence occupy a doubtful position upon fundamental questions affecting the cordial and permanent union of these States, without losing public confidence and with it self-respect. I am, with high esteem, your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. J. J. Taylor, Oswego, N. Y.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—"All experience has proved that, as a political element, the foreign vote of this country is essentially one-sided. *Arriving in our country and securing the rights of citizenship, they naturally become radicals and rampant Democrats.* Courted, caressed, cajoled, but never rebuked by the Democratic party, they become zealous in the cause and banded together by the endearing ties of identity of opinion, *they cast their votes as one man in favor of that party.*—[*N. O. Bee.*

This is a plain, satisfactory, pregnant confession, and furnishes the true solution for the organization of the Know-Nothing party. What man of ordinary brains does not know that if Gen. SCOTT had succeeded in persuading the naturalized citizens by his compliments to them in the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent," that he was a better foreigner than the foreigner himself, and succeeded in vaulting into power, the great American party would never have had a "local habitation or a name" in this country?

Finding that the foreigner, if not capable of making a good American citizen, *in the Know-Nothing* sense, had at least sense enough to see through the transparent fraud which was attempted, these patriots attest their marvelous consistency by excluding all foreigners from office, and virtually shutting the ballot-box in their faces. The foreigners generally "become democrats," and rarely so far mistake the theory of the government as to be found in the whig party, and hence that source of democracy must be cut off. Know-Nothingism was designed to do this, but sure enough it has not done it. And this awfully disappoints them, and makes some of them "fighting mad." We would advise these political adventurers to keep entirely cool, and to read a lesson of wisdom in the popular expressions which have lately come up from the Southern States. Know-Nothingism may flourish at the North, but the South is a "mighty bad place" for it. Its pure atmosphere will not even *sprout* it.

Memphis Appeal.

We really think, after the result in Georgia, it is full time that the Know Nothing papers dropped the ridiculous and insulting folly of calling their opponents "Anti-American." Now, since it turns out that the North is K. N., and the South is opposed to Know Nothingism, such nomenclature simply amounts to an assertion that the most abolition States of the North are alone entitled to be called American, and that the united South, with the single exception of Kentucky, is not American. Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut are good "Americans;" Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia are outrageous "Anti-Americans." Is this so? Is North Carolina less "American" than Abolition Massachusetts? Is Georgia a worse standard of Americanism than Connecticut? Does Virginia sink in the comparison with Vermont? Are we for the South, or are we for the Abolitionists? Is the South to be stigmatised as Anti-American, and the Abolitionists of the North exalted as the only pure "Americans?" These are the questions. To this complexion has it come at last.

Wil. Journal.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company was held in Mocksville on the 20th inst. Two Directors (John A. Boyden and Tyre Glenn) were elected on the part of the individual stockholders. The directors on the part of the State are Messrs Hairston, Kerr and Jones.—Owing to the failure of the State's proxy to arrive in time, the company was not fully organized.—Another meeting is to be held on the 24th November.

From the Carolina Watchman.

MR. FISHER'S LETTER.

SALISBURY, October 10, 1855.

J. J. BRUNER, Esq., Editor Carolina Watchman.

SIR:—Your paper of to-day contains a correct report of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Co., so far as my knowledge of the same extends. May I ask of you the favor to publish the enclosed letter and resolutions, as embodying my reasons for resigning my position as a Director for the State in the board?

I think it not strange that you should remark with surprise, on resignations of positions which, although far more "burdens" of responsibility, than "posts of honor," are nevertheless such offices of trust as no man has a right to desert without reason—therefore, I desire, in justice to myself, to let it be understood, that my own "shifting" of this burden was not for my convenience.

As respects Judge Ellis, while writing, it is proper enough for me to say in his absence, that he was elected a Director, not being present himself, and resigned because, as his letter expressed, of his inability to attend the first meeting of the Board, when he ascertained that meeting was likely to be one of important business properly requiring a full Board.

I do not feel willing to have my course misunderstood, or to be subjected to censure for a seeming default of duty to all interests involved—and of service in behalf of the State towards this work, which has heretofore, in its beginning and its progress, engaged so much of my earnest and anxious labor.

I desire to add also—that as respects the progress of the work, according to the resolutions, my objection was to their violation of the charter so liberally granted by the Representatives of the people of North Carolina in the last General Assembly.

I deny that any man in Burke County, from whence this movement comes, is more earnestly desirous of seeing this Road extended as soon as possible to Morganton, than I am,—and more, I deny that any man in that County has labored more to effect this;—but rather would I see this grand scheme fail, and the charter even be lost,—looking only with hopeful trust to the future,—than see one perversion of the Charter, or one word of the plighted faith of the men of Western North Carolina violated.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES F. FISHER.

Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to survey a route for the Western N. C. Road, from the town of Salisbury to the town of Morganton, in Burke County, on the most eligible line, and that they locate said Road through the County towns of Statesville and Newton.

Resolved, That so soon as said Road is located by the Engineers, that the contracts along the entire route from Salisbury to Morganton be let out, and that the Stockholders be preferred in the granting of contracts where the same guaranties are given for the completion of the contracts within the time required by the rule adopted by the Board on that subject.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Fisher as a substitute for those passed, and rejected by the Board:

Resolved, That the President be instructed to cause to be made a survey over the country, beginning at the Town of Salisbury, and terminating at Morganton, with a view of ascertaining the best ground for the location of the Road between these points,—and that this survey be carefully directed to determine the practicability of locating the Road by or near each County seat intermediate between the two points named.

Resolved, That in respect to the location and distance of Road to be put under contract for the first division, the same shall be determined hereafter, whenever the survey may be completed as abovenamed, and the Report of the Chief Engineer is made to this Board—and that the distance said first division shall be put under contract, must of necessity be determined under the terms of the Charter by the said report and estimates, according to the letter of the Charter, which requires that "The Company shall have completed, equipped and in full operation, with one or more tracks, for the transportation of passengers and freight, the first division of said road, and all the necessary ware-houses, water stations and buildings" to the extent of the capital stock subscribed.

Resolved, That as soon as the survey is completed to a sufficient distance in the opinion of the Board, a location shall be made, and the contracts along the line let out, and that in the lettings, stockholders be preferred in the granting of contracts, where the same terms and guaranties are offered, as by other bidders, both as to payments and time of completion.

Letter of Resignation:

SALISBURY, October 5, 1855.

To the President and Directors
of the Western N. C. R. R. Co.:

I tender to you my resignation of the office of Director in this Company, to take effect this day, and ask that the same be accepted.

However much I may regret the necessity which impels me to this course, it is in my opinion such as leaves me no discretion to act otherwise. Under a sense of duty to the State, whose interests in this corporation I am required to regard, and of self-respect, for the pledges made publicly as a Representative in the General Assembly, and privately as a man of Western North Carolina, assuming to answer for her people, as I deemed myself authorized to do freely and fully, touching their character and conduct, I cannot longer act in the Board after the adoption of the Resolution this morning—which, in my view, has determined a course of action in the inception of this great and important work, in direct contravention of the terms of the charter.

This expression might be regarded a strong one, as that of an individual member, set forth against a majority of the body, were it not that I claim the right to make it from my knowledge of what was clearly, and most emphatically declared and accepted as the meaning of the charter, by those who framed, explained and enacted it in the last General Assembly.

Aside from the question whether I could as one of the State's Representatives in the Board continue to act in this office longer than my judgment regards the action of the body to be lawful, (a matter of individual opinion entirely) it is, in my apprehension, very clear, that I cannot do so, when this action is in direct opposition to the most emphatic and solemn pledges made personally, in assurance that this very course would not be adopted,—as the opponents of the measure charged would be done.

I can now only regret that, in what seems to have been overmuch zeal for the great scheme in question, and overmuch confidence in assuming to speak, I was ever led to join in making these pledges.

It was for you to judge whether they were wisely made, and whether I have any reason to ask that they be observed.

It is for me to determine, as I am accustomed to do, without regard to opinions or consequences, what is my course of duty.

I can only repeat my sincere regret for the necessity which impels me to this course, and my earnest hope that this great work may progress happily and successfully.

I can never fail to render freely, whatever aid is in my ability, to its prosecution.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully,
your obedient serv't,
CHARLES F. FISHER.

POWER OF GENTLENESS.—No bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words, by bitter and scornful reproaches. He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser. Yet, guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom, and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso, therefore, can restrain his disposition to blame and find fault, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feelings within. Pity and patience are the two keys which unlock the human heart. They who have been the most successful laborers among the poor and vicious, have been forbearing. Said the celebrated St. Vincent de Paul: "If it has pleased God to employ the most miserable of men for the conversion of some souls, they have themselves confessed that it was by the patience and sympathy which he had for them. Even the convicts among whom I have lived can be gained in no other way. When I have kissed their chains, and showed compassion for their distress and keen sensibility for their disgrace, then have they listened to me: then have they given glory to God, and placed themselves in the way of salvation.

New York Evangelist.

TENNESSEE.

The annual message of Gov. Johnson to the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, is before us. From this document we learn that the indebtedness of the State amounts, to $3,992,856, in addition to its liability for bonds loaned and endorsed to the amount of $4,752,000; making the whole liabilities amount to $8,744,856. The estimated present value of the stocks held by the State is $2,544,827; the turnpike companies paying 6 per cent. on their stock. The State own $1,650,000 in the stock of the Bank of Tennessee and the Union Bank, and in the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad $300,000. This exhibits a safe financial condition of the State.

The Governor recommends that the affairs of the Bank of Tennessee be wound up, and that the stock of the State in the Union and Planter's Bank be disposed of, and all other State stocks, and the proceeds invested in the 6 per cent bonds of the State. He suggests some amendments to the free banking system, and the prohibition of all notes under $5.

The Governor seems to prefer many of the suggestions of his last message to the preparations of new views, and therefore quotes largely, reiterating his opinions upon public roads, national homestead, judiciary, penitentiary, weights and measures, &c., and renews his recommendation of amendments to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the election of President and Vice President and Senators of the United States directly by the people; also, that the Judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices for twelve years, instead of during good behavior.

On the subject of agriculture, Gov. Johnson writes so sensibly that we deem two passages of his message worth transcribing:

"The Legislature, at its last session, passed an act to establish a State Agricultural Bureau, with county and district societies subordinate thereto, &c. By this act the Governor of the State was constituted President *ex officio* of the Bureau. The Bureau was organized, according to law, on the 20th day of April, 1854. Full details of its action will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Bureau. From his report you will see that county societies have been chartered in seventeen counties, division fairs were last year held in the eastern and middle divisions of the State, and by the Sumner county society, and that a new and beneficial interest has been awakened on the subject of agricultural improvements. Division fairs will this year be held in each division of the State, and the biennial State fair is now in progress near Nashville, under your own immediate inspection. The agricultural interest has always been and will probably long continue to be the leading interest of Tennessee. It is wise and proper that it should be fostered and encouraged by the Legislature, by all reasonable and legitimate means. I am of opinion that the law of 1854 was a wise and salutary step in the progress of agricultural and mechanical improvements and reform.

"Nature has been prodigal in her gifts to our State, and the representatives of the people can render no service of greater value to their constituents than by affording a judicious encouragement to associations having for their object the development of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the State, and stimulating the mechanical skill and industry of its citizens. When our people learn that the necessity for labor is a blessing rather than a curse; that 'he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a greater public benefactor than he who conquers armies;' and that honor, fame, and, fortune, may be as certainly earned in the workshop of the artisan as in the offices of the learned professions, and as freely accorded by the public sense to the former as to the latter, then we shall have lived down an obstacle in the way of State progress as absurd as it is injurious."

The Governor wisely abstains from the discussion of national affairs and partisan politics. He makes no war upon education, as in his last message; but, on the contrary, in his concluding paragraph, commends it with proper fraternal solicitude. The reader cannot but sympathize with and approve the sentiments which follow, and unite with the writer in thankfulness for the manifold blessings enjoyed by the nation:

"In bringing this communication to a close, I cannot forbear expressing with you, and I hope the whole country, heartfelt gratulations that all the elements of prosperity designed to make a people great, contented, and happy, continue to exist, in our favored land. Every branch of industry has been amply rewarded. Our fields have teemed with rich and abundant crops, yielding plenty of all that is needful for man and beast. Our various works of internal improvement are steadily and constantly advancing by the timely and judicious aid of the State, developing our hitherto hidden and latent resources, and bearing off to the markets of the world, at cheap rates, the mechanical, agricultural, and other products of the country. Education has also received an impulse by legislation, which, it is hoped, will be continued and carried out, and cause our State ultimately to take a position upon this subject not inferior to that of any State in the Union. Under a beneficent and overruling Providence, we are still permitted to enjoy that sacred and greatest of privileges relating to man in social life, civil and religious liberty, making this one of the freest and happiest forms of government on the earth's surface. An efficient and pure administration of the laws by all the departments of the Government—Executive, Judicial, and Legislature—together with a short session of the Legislature, and the enactment of necessary, wise and, wholesome laws, will also add to the many blessings which have been bestowed upon our favored people, and will meet with their hearty approval, irrespective of parties, throughout the State."

We regret to learn of the death at Portsmouth of the Rev. Francis Devlin. The Portsmouth Transcript of Wednesday thus announces his death:

"The last of the Ministers of the Most High, who have been actively engaged in the discharge of the duties of their holy vocation, is no more. The Rev. Francis Devlin, a holy priest of the Church of Rome, who had the pastoral care of St. Paul's church in this place expired yesterday. He had partially recovered from an attack of the fever some weeks ago, but suffered a relapse from which he never entirely recovered. We saw him out and spoke to him on Friday afternoon, and though he looked very much reduced, we had cherished the fond hope that he would be spared. From the commencement of the sad times from which we are emerging up to the period of his attack, he had been actively and faithfully engaged in ministering to the sick and dying, since which time he has been mostly confined to his bed. He was an exemplary, mild, humble and godly man, and has no doubt gone to reap the reward of his firm adherence to duty under the most appalling circumstances. His course formed an example worthy of all imitation, and it affords us sincere gratification, as it enables us to exercise a sweet privilege, thus to do homage to a character which we have always esteemed. Such, we estimate, was the compeer of Chisholm and of Eskridge."

The Transcript thus addresses its absent friends—the refugees of Portsmouth:

"We have had several frosts. The number now sick is small. The fever and ague are prevailing to a limited extent among some of the families quartered near the town. We trust the salutary condition of the town will continue to improve so as, in the course of ten days or a fortnight, to justify the return of the absent. Of this, however, the active, useful, and energetic Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. Jos. N. Schoolfield, will give due notice to the public. In the meantime we take occasion again to caution our people to wait with patience until the period of their return shall be designated by the proper and competent authority.

WINTERING SWEET POTATOES.—The 14th day of October, 1854, I dug about one-half bushel of sweet potatoes, packed them in two boxes, used dry plaster paris for packing, and placed them in a warm dry room. On the 18th day of April, 1855, I planted them. Every one was sound and as good as in the fall. They came up and grew as well as any I ever raised or saw in North Carolina. But I fear I shall fail in obtaining good potatoes. I write the above, believing that sweet potatoes packed in dry plaster paris and placed in a dry warm room, will keep perfectly sound twelve months. I have kept pumpkins and winter squashes one year in a warm dry room, and showed them at our annual fair as sound as when severed from the vines. ASA HUBBARD, Middletown, Ct.

Country Gentleman, October 4th.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WARREN.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Warren County assembled in the Court House in Warrenton, on Tuesday, the 16th of October, F. A. THORNTON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. A. EZELL, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Chairman, in a few pertinent remarks, explained the object of the Meeting to be to make preliminary arrangements for the holding of a Grand Anti-Know Nothing Festival on the 28th and 29th of November next, at some convenient place in this Congressional District on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and ask the co-operation of the citizens of the other counties composing the District in getting up the Festival, to which it is proposed to invite the most distinguished Orators and Members of Congress (about this period on their way to Washington,) throughout the country, who have so nobly battled against the dangerous doctrines of Know Nothingism, and in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South in the late eventful political campaign. Dr. Pritchard followed in an eloquent speech, in favor of the object of the Meeting, at the conclusion of which he moved that the Chairman appoint three gentlemen from each County composing this Congressional District to constitute a Committee of Invitation, and also a Committee of Arrangements consisting of as many gentlemen as may be thought requisite to collect funds and provisions, and to make all other necessary preparations and arrangements for the getting up and the conducting of the Festival.

On motion of Mr. Gooch of Granville it was unanimously agreed that the Festival should take place at Henderson in Granville County. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, the Committee of Invitation, viz:

Gen. Joseph Allison, Dr. Durham, and John Berry, of Orange; George W. Thompson, Wm. W. Holden, and Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake; Lynn B. Saunders, H. B. Watson, and B. H. Tomlinson, of Johnston; Dr. L. Jeffreys, Wm. P. Williams, and P. B. Hawkins, jr., of Franklin; Hon. A. H. Arrington, Dr. John H. Drake, and Dr. J. H. Taylor, of Nash; Hon. A. W. Venable, N. E. Cannady, and J. M. Bullock, of Granville; and Dr. R. C. Pritchard, Dr. H. J. Davis and R. A. Ezell, of Warren.—Also the following Committee of Arrangements, viz.: Dr. W. T. Howard, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Nathan Milam, Dr. Wm. J. Hawkins, Wm. K. Kearney, T. J. Paschall, Gideon W. Nicholdson, Wm. A. Jenkins, Dr. H. I. Macon, Dr. T. J. Pitchford, Jordan H. Foster, S. Southerland, E. A. Cheek, Henry P. White, and Alex. Steed, of Warren; Wesley Jones, Ed. Graham Haywood, and J. T. Marriott, of Wake; Ethl'd Green, John D. Hawkins, Wm. K. Martin, Major J. J. Thomas, and W. H. Joyner, of Franklin, and J. H. Gooch, Isham Cheatham Robt. Hughes, T. B. Venable, T. S. Hargrove, John A. Williams, Thos. Lyon, Jessey Meadows, Lit. Stone, J. M. Stone, Wm. Williams, Sam. H. Cannady, Ch's. H. K. Taylor, W. H. Boyd, Jas. Turner, and Jas. R. Duty, of Granville.

Ordered that these proceedings be published in Warrenton News, and that the Standard and other Anti-Know Nothing papers throughout the State be requested to copy.

F. A. THORNTON, *Ch'n.*

R. A. EZELL, *Sec'y.*

A NEW SLAVE TRADE—FRIGHTFUL REVELATIONS.—It appears from a Parliamentary paper, presented to the House of Lords, entitled "Correspondence upon the subject of Emigration from China," that a new slave trade is growing up in the world, and, it must be confessed, under British auspices. The revelation is frightful. A memorial from certain shipmasters lately returned from the Chinca Islands details the cruelties practised on the Chinese laborers employed in the export of guano, under the authority of persons responsible to the Government of Peru. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chincas for the most part, if not exclusively, on board of British vessels. "No sooner are they landed from the ships than they see tall African negroes placed over them as boatswains, armed with a lash of four plaits of cowhide, laid up in the form of what seamen call round sennet," five feet in length, an inch and a half in diameter, tapering to a point. During the forenoons, for regular offences (or such as the overseers please to term such,) this instrument was not much used; but as, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, many of the weakest had not performed their task, the boatswain freely used this whip to start those behind to bring the day's supervision to a close. The slightest resistance was punished by a flogging little short of murder, as on many melancholy occasions we have witnessed, being nearer than we desired. The first six to twelve cuts stifled the most agonizing cries that rang through the fleet—cries we heard day by day, but only then knew the full amount of suffering that called them forth. There was no tying up, the nearest Chinaman being compelled, by a cut of the lash, to lay hold of on arm or leg, and stretch the miserable sufferer on his stomach on the guano. The mere weight alone of the lash made their bodies shake, blackening the flesh at every blow, besides cutting like a sabre; and when a convulsive movement took place, a subordinate placed his boot on the shoulder to keep the quivering body down. Two dozen made them breathless, and when released after thirty-nine lashes they seemed slowly to stagger over, reeled and fell, and were carried off to the hospital; in most cases, if they recovered, committed suicide, for no human heart, unless elevated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, ever have more than two feelings, that is, death to those suffered from, or to himself. Accordingly, during our stay there, many sprang over the clifts, many buried themselves alive in the guano, and many hid themselves in the caves to starve to death; their dead bodies floating all around in numbers. In one instance, two, emboldened by pitty shown them by a shipmaster, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives and is now in this country."

The editor of the Louisville Journal repeats, for the thousandth time, that his party proscribes no man on account of his religious opinions. He and his party swear they will never vote for a Catholic, or put him in any office or place. They make no exception; it is sufficient that the aspirant is a Catholic, and he is proscribed. It requires a hard face to deny, in the face of his oath, that the profane Order proscribe none on account of their religion. The dodge is, that the Catholic Church is a political institution, and its members subjects of a foreign prince, to whom they owe allegiance; and they are proscribed because of this allegiance. It is easy to assume a charge and make it the excuse for proscription; so prosecutors have acted in every age of the world. It is rather late in the nineteenth century to set up such a plea for such a practice. Men have observed the practice before and cannot be deceived. For hundreds of years England proscribed Catholics from all offices. She had precisely the same excuse that the Know Nothings have now, and could urge it much more plausibility. Her practice perished under the increasing light of the age, and amidst the applause of liberal men in all countries, but especially in this.

It is for a party of demagogues in the United States to exhume an exploded error and make a merit of it. It is paying too much respect to them, to argue the point. It has been discussed and settled long ago, and it is raised now to be voted down by a free people. The demagogues who raised this question had but one object, and that was office.—They wished to rule America. They are in favor of giving office to Catholics over all others where Catholics have votes to give, as in Louisiana.

We shall soon hear no more of the great principles of the American party. They will not pay, and will therefore perish.

Louisville Democrat.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.—There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion walks, a counsellor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storms can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support and a heavenly anchor. The home circle surrounded by such influences, has an ante-past of the joys of a heavenly home.

He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine around the darkest scenes.

If you love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is rapid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasant echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF ATMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—OAKFIELD, a Novel, $1.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXECUTED by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the premises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.

Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less. Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various other articles.

☞ Terms six months credit with bond and approved security. W. H. HIGH, *Trustee.*
Oct. 20, 1855. 97—td.

I. O. O. F.

THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F. OF NORTH CAROLINA, will hold its annual communication in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Monday in November next, being the 26th day of the month. Subordinate Lodges will take notice, and send delegates accordingly.

THOS. M. GARDNER, *Grand Secretary.*
Oct. 24, 1855. 97—till 4th Mon. in Nov.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

I HAVE LEFT FIVE OF MY FINE, FULL-BLOODED N. Devon Cattle, which were exhibited at the late State Fair, with

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT., 31, 1855.

AN APPEAL TO MY SUBSCRIBERS.

GENTLEMEN: About two months since I appealed to all of you to pay up your subscriptions, and to pay in advance; and I send at the same time, to three hundred and fifty of you, accounts amounting to over four thousand dollars. Of this four thousand I have received only two or three hundred dollars!—and but few others have responded.

I feel quite sure that I have the best list of subscribers in the State. Nineteen-twentieths of them are entirely able, as they are no doubt willing, to pay; but from procrastination and neglect, and a want of what is deemed a suitable opportunity, they do not pay, and very many of them are in arrears. The main profits of my arduous and constant labors, I feel constrained to state, are from advertising and job-work—and this with a weekly and semi-weekly list fully equal together to four thousand weekly subscribers. I cannot afford to lose thousands of dollars every year by this failure on the part of my subscribers; and if they are not much more prompt in their payments in the future, I shall be compelled, after the close of the next campaign, *to adopt the cash system*—to send to none without the cash in advance, and stop the paper as soon as the time paid for has expired. Just think of it!—I have been sending, for example, for four or five years, some thirty copies of the Standard to one County, and have not received from these subscribers as much money as would pay for the paper used in printing for them! The same is true as to several other Counties, but I have not yet cut these delinquents off, because it is highly important to the Democratic cause that the Standard, or some other Republican paper, should be circulated in these Counties.

What I ask is this: That *every* subscriber to the Standard, who knows or believes that he is due for it to any amount, will at once forward the money—a sum certain, if he knows the amount, or near the amount—and if not certain of the sum due, such amount as he may consider right and proper; and in all cases receipts will be immediately returned in the paper, showing the time paid for. If every subscriber will do this, the receipts which will be returned will enable all to see how they stand; and then each one can take a new start, with a determination (having filed away his receipt for future reference) to pay always in advance—a custom, we beg leave to add, much better than the existing one or any other for both subscriber and publisher. There is little if any risk in sending money by mail. Enclose the amount in the presence of a Postmaster, or some other witness, or have the Postmaster register the letter as containing money—pre-pay the postage, and I will be responsible after that. This is a plain and easy mode; and every one who is able and disposed to pay—and who cannot call at the office, or send by some friend—will avail himself of it.

If compelled, as above stated, to adopt the cash system, the Standard's circulation would in all probability, at once fall off at least one thousand. This is matter for reflection among my friends in all parts of the State, who have, as I have, and as we all have, the cause of Democracy so much at heart.

It is painful to me to have to write thus. I should be deeply mortified to be considered *a dun*, or as unreasonable, or importunate in dealing with my subscribers—to many of whom I owe so many thanks and so much gratitude. I have spoken plainly, but nothing is further from me than a disposition to irritate or offend any one; and I feel sure that the necessity which I regarded as existing for making this appeal, has occasioned me more anxiety and unpleasantness of feeling than it will to any one to whom it is addressed.

This appeal is, of course, not intended for such as have already paid in advance.

If this call should be responded to, as I have a right to expect and as I trust it will be, I shall be thereby cheered in my labors, and enabled to incur more pecuniary outlays and sacrifices for the cause during the ensuing campaign; but if disappointed, one source of consolation will be that I am already somewhat accustomed to it; and I shall continue, whatever may happen, to devote all my energies to my readers, and to the great and glorious party which has so honored and sustained me beyond my merits.

W. W. HOLDEN.

October, 1855.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

From time to time, says the Washington Union, we find in many of our exchanges statements in regard to the classification of the United States Senate which are calculated to mislead the public. Subjoined we give a correct list of the members of that body, the class to which they belong, and the vacancies which have occurred through default of legislative action:

Class 1.—*Term ending March* 4, 1857.

Adams, Mississippi,	Jones, Tennessee,
Bayard, Delaware.	Mallory, Florida,
Bright, Indiana,	Mason, Virginia,
Broadhead, Pennsylvania,	Pratt, Maryland,
Cass, Michigan,	Rusk, Texas,
Dodge, Wisconsin,	Sumner, Massachusetts,
Fish, New York,	Thomson, New Jersey,
Foot, Vermont,	Toucey, Connecticut,
Geyer, Missouri,	Wade, Ohio,
Hamlin, Maine,	Weller, California.
James, Rhode Island.	

Class 2.—*Term ending March* 4, 1859.

Allen, Rhode Island,	Hunter, Virginia,
Bell, Tennessee,	Jones, Iowa,
Benjamin, Louisiana,	Wilson, Massachusetts,
Brown, Mississippi,	Sebastian, Arkansas,
Clay, Alabama.	Stuart, Michigan,
Clayton, Delaware,	Thompson, Kentucky,
Douglas, Illinois,	Toombs, Georgia,
Evans, South Carolina,	Wright, New Jersey,
Fessenden, Maine,	Reid, North Carolina,
Houston, Texas,	Hale, New Hampshire,

Class 3.—*Term ending March* 4, 1861.

Bell, New Hampshire,	Iverson, Georgia,
Biggs, North Carolina,	Johnson, Arkansas,
Butler, South Carolina,	Pearce, Maryland,
Crittenden, Kentucky,	Pugh, Ohio,
Collamer, Vermont,	Seward, New York,
Durkee, Wisconsin,	Slidell, Louisiana,
Foster, Connecticut,	Trumbull, Illinois,
Harlan, Iowa,	Yulee, Florida.

There are now five vacancies in the Senate, the terms of Messrs. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Atchison of Missouri, Pettit of Indiana, Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Gwin of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.

PETERSBURG FAIR.—The Union Agricultural Fair, recently held in Petersburg, Va., is represented in the papers as having been quite successful. The Express gives the following as to the last day:

"THE UNION AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—*Last Day.*—There were a great many persons yesterday on the above grounds to see and be seen. The day was delightful, and the ladies, of course, looked radiant, while the gentlemen were all gallantry. The numerous articles in Octagon Hall and Floral Hall received due amount of attention. A curious painting, said "to have been painted by a blind man in a dark cellar," was an object of great curiosity.—We noticed also a fine looking gent from Columbia, S. C., who placed himself en the top of the table in the attitude of Paris whistling a sonnet to the fair Greek. He drew a great deal of attention from the fair sex, The painting of the winter scene in the Hall, was truly fine and so real that its sight made people chilly. The beautiful Grecian paintings, in ornamental leather work frames, were very much admired. These paintings and frames were all executed by Miss Mary F. French, of Oak Hill, Chesterfield, and are very complimentary to her talent as an artist and lady of taste. Numbers of persons were round the show-cases, and the handsome articles of gentlemen's dress exhibited by A. S. Shafer & Co., wholesale merchants of Petersburg, drew much admiration.

After the lists of premiums were read off by the Secretary, J. V. Scott, Esq., the sales commenced. The fat beeves were very much esteemed, and some were bought for this city consumption at $150 each. The cow and calf of Paschal Buford, Esq., was refused to an offer of $500! Horse flesh was very high in the market.

The excellent band of music, our city Independent Brass Band, enlivened matters all over the grounds with spirited and pertinent pieces of music during the day.

The receipts during the week at the gate were about $1500.

Outside, the shows drew many persons, and all wound up in a very merry manner."

James C. Bruce, Esq., of Halifax, Va., is the President of the Union Society; and there are some fifty Vice Presidents—of whom the following, as we find them mentioned in the Express, are from North Carolina: Dr. Pritchard, Gen. T. J. Person, N. M. Long, R. A. Hamilton, Joshua Perry, W. Baird, R. M. Sloan, Judge Settle, Chas. L. Hinton, Cad. Jones, E. W. Holt, J. H. Haughton, David Hinton, and A. H. Arrington.

The Clarion Democrat and several other Democratic papers of Pennsylvania have raised the name of Hon. Jas. Buchanan, for the next President.

CHEERING SIGNS.

The recent elections in Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and even Ohio, are full of cheering indications of a sound and conservative sentiment on the question of slavery in these sections of the Union. The three former States have been carried by the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings by immense majorities; and in Ohio the gain for the cause of the Constitutional party has been not less than fifty thousand since 1854. New York, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts will vote on the 6th November. As to New York, we confess, we have but little hope—nor are we much concerned as to how her people may vote at this election; but the chances are in favor of good results in both Wisconsin and Massachusetts. Illinois, we are assured, is soundly Democratic, and will show herself so at her next election; and we think we may safely count on New Hampshire and Connecticut. So much for the non-slaveholding States. A majority of their people, we sincerely believe, are not only disposed but determined to maintain the Constitution and to do justice to the Southern people. Here, then, is an anchor of hope. We have always insisted that the Union could be preserved only by a firm demand by the Southern people of all their Constitutional rights, and by a concession of these rights by the free States. The Constitution is the bond of the Union. As long as that exists in its purity, and is faithfully executed, so long will the Union endure—but no longer.

Turning to the South, we see Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas all ranged under the Democratic Republican banner; and Mississippi, Louisiana, and Maryland,—whose people will also vote in November,—will no doubt fall in under the same flag. Whether we look North, or West, or South, the signs are cheering.

Another gratifying evidence of a sound public opinion in the free States referred to, is to be found in the unselfish and elevated conduct of many of their public men. Douglas, Dallas, Bigler, Seymour, Toucey, Cass, Dickenson, Choate, Everett, Evans, Farley, and others, are exerting all their energies to stay the torrent of fanaticism, and to save the Union. The "little giant" *has been heard in Chicago*—in Chicago, where, a year ago, his voice was drowned by the cries of a ferocious mob; and resolutions (which we gave in our last) were adopted doing entire justice to the Southern people.—The North and the South *can* stand together, and they *will*, in the next Democratic National Convention. What comes afterwards will be, *destiny*—and that is, *continued Democratic ascendency in this country.*

In this connection we ask the attention of our readers to the following admirable letters of Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, and Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, addressed to the late Democratic Mass Meeting at Lexington. Gov. Toucey is one of the ablest and best men of the free States; and Mr. Dixon, formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and Senator from Kentucky, is now side by side with the Democrats against the Know Nothings. Such voices, at such a time, are indeed cheering. We take courage from them, and press onward with a lighter and more determined step in the path of duty.

Letters of Senators Toucey and Dixon, Addressed to the late Democratic Mass Meeting at Lexington, Kentucky.

Letter from Hon. Isaac Toucey.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29, 1855.

I thank you, gentlemen, very sincerely, for your "warm and cordial invitation to be present and accept your hospitalities at Lexington on the 5th of October next, when the whole democracy of Kentucky are requested to meet in unsworn council, to assist to save the Union from the attacks of abolitionism on the one side, and sectional and religious bigotry on the other."

It is no longer to be denied that the crisis has arisen which was viewed by Washington with serious apprehension, and against which he took occasion, in his Farewell Address, to forewarn his countrymen—when a strictly sectional party has been formed to agitate upon the subject of a great local interest which divides the States by a geographical line very nearly into two equal parts. We are now in the midst of that crisis—the only one which can be at all formidable to the people of this country—the only one which is likely to endanger the greatest and noblest work which Providence has ever permitted to come from the mind of man—the only one which threatens to over throw the common government of these happy States, to deluge the fair fields of America in oceans of blood, and to entail upon the present generation, and upon posterity, a series of disaster which no man can fully foresee or adequately appreciate. I meet the crisis without fear, for I know that the great heart of the country is sound—the heart of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, is sound—sound in its love of liberty and equal laws—sound in its love of the Union—sound in its love of that constitution which unites us in bonds of fraternal amity under one constitutional republican government, and has carried the American people forward with unprecedented rapidity to the rank of the greatest and most powerful nation of the world. The hearts of the American people are right. They will not suffer this government to be overthrown, and all our national blessings and future hopes to be scattered to the winds. They will never permit the gallant ship which has borne us safely through many a stormy sea to be scuttled and sent down to the bottom by the treachery of a portion of the crew. They detest the narrow illiberality which would sacrifice a man to an accident of birth. They detest narrow bigotry which would deny to others the religious liberty which it claims for itself. They detest the gross injustice and selfishness which would challenge for ourselves, for our own people, or our own State, greater rights and liberties than we are willing to accord to other people of the other States. They will never permit the Union to be broken up because we recognise in all our policy the great instrumentality by which the people of every separate community, both as colonies and as States have been accustomed to be governed in their internal affairs, from the first settlement of the continent down to the present time.

There is one grand army already in the field, well organized and disciplined, ready to do battle for the constitution. It is the great national democratic party of the country. It has never yet been disbanded; and it never will be disbanded until the government shall cease to exist. It has no sympathy with a warfare upon a persecuted class, nor with treasonable designs of any sort, whether to resist the execution of constitutional laws, or by open force, or by indirect means, to resist, or render practically null and void, the plain provisions of the constitution. It does resist to the utmost the assumption by government of ungranted powers, and will maintain to the last extremity the right of the States and of the people as the best judges of their own social wants, and the exclusive depositories of all sovereign power not clearly granted away, but reserved in fact for the precise purpose of making the wisest and best provisions for those very wants.

There is also another class in the field, not so numerous but still large and powerful, ready also to do battle for the equal rights of the States under the constitution, and to resist the aggressions of bigotry and of sectionalism. It is the class of men of liberal and national views, who spurn the madness of fanaticism and the treachery of a midnight cabal. These men will not sacrifice race or country to mere party ends.

We enter the contest with sanguine hopes and firm purposes, under the solemn conviction that we are struggling to save the country from the greatest calamity that could befall it—the overthrow of the constitution and the subversion of the government. From the inmost recesses of my heart, I bid you, and all who unite in the effort to rescue the country from the impending disaster, God speed!

Very respectfully,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

To R. Wickliffe, J. C. Breckinridge, C. C. Rogers, and R. W. Woolley, Esqs., Committee of Invitation.

Letter from Hon. Archibald Dixon.

HENDERSON, (Ky.) September, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of the—— inst., inviting me to be present at a meeting of the democracy and national men of the country, to be held at Lexington on the 5th of October next, to consult in regard to the safety of the republic. The republic is indeed in danger, and it will require all the sound and national men of the country to save it; and occupying the position that I do, of belonging to no party but my country, I would willingly co-operate with any party that in this her hour of extremity and danger can aid her. The American party at this time cannot help her—divided, as it is, into two great sectional parties; the one northern, and the other southern, and on platforms entirely opposite. It is impotent to do good, and only powerful to do evil. It can only arm the North against the South, and the South against the North—and then endanger, if not destroy, the Union. The democratic party now is the only party that has a national platform on the subject of slavery, on which the national men of every State can stand. It is the party that can defeat in the next presidential election the abolitionists and freesoilers of the North; and to accomplish this object, I will not only unite with them, but war with them to the death. Regretting that circumstances over which I have no control will prevent my being present on the occasion alluded to,

I remain, very truly and respectfully, your &c.,
ARCH'D DIXON.

To R. Wickliffe, J. C. Breckinridge, C. C. Rogers, R. W. Woolley, esqs., Committee of Invitation

QUERY.—The last Legislature passed an act authorizing Gov. Bragg to continue Professor Emmons as State geologist. Has His Honor done so? We see from the last National Intelligencer that

"Professor Emmons, the State geologist of New York, has traced in the valley of the Adirondac, for a distance of two and a half miles, a bed of rich iron ore. He says there might be procured within two feet of the surface seven million tons of ore, which would make three million tons of superior iron."

We hope that this bed of iron ore may prove at least *equally as rich* as the copper and coal mines, be discovered in this State. Can any one give us any information respecting the Professor? Is he the geologist of New York or of North Carolina? or is he the geologist of *both?* and may we look for another letter from him a *few days* before the meeting of the next Legislature?

Hillsborough Recorder.

Professor Emmons has his laboratory in Albany, New York; and he has been there for some months past, engaged in analyzing, and also in having prepared the plates for his forthcoming Geological Reports for this State. He is not the State geologist of New York. This error arose from the publication of an extract from one of his Reports made in 1837, at which time he was the New York geologist.

Prof. Emmons' Reports for this State will be put to press some time during the ensuing winter, and will be printed (one thousand copies) by March or April next.

The Professor passed through this place a few days since, on his way to the Chatham coal fields.

THE ELECTIONS STILL TO COME IN 1855.—Louisiana votes on Monday, November 5, for State officers and five representatives to Congress. Mississippi, Monday, November 5, State officers and five representatives to Congress. New York, Tuesday, November 6, State officers, but no Governor or Lieut. Governor. Wisconsin, Tuesday, November 6, State officers. Massachusetts, November 6, Governor, State officers and legislature. Maryland, Wednesday, November 7, six representatives to Congress, two State officers, legislature, &c. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the legislatures in each State elect one United States Senator.

MURDER.—We learn that a negro man, belonging to Mr. Kilpatrick, of Pittsboro', was killed by another negro, belonging to Dr. Hall, on Friday last. An altercation arose at a corn shucking, and after some words, a stab was inflicted which produced death in a few hours. The murderer was committed to jail.

MORE PROOF FOR SOUTHERN KNOW-NOTHINGS.—In a speech delivered by Senator Seward, at Buffalo, on the 19th inst., as published in his Albany organ, the Evening Journal, the following remark, which will be interesting to southern know-nothings, was made:

"The republican party holds either paramount or, at least, respectable rank and authority in thirteen of the States, with either the whole or a majority of the representatives of each of those States in the federal Union."

It will be remembered that those representatives now claimed by Mr. Seward as black republicans were enabled to secure their elections by the active co-operation of abolitionists and know-nothings. Their elections were heralded as know-nothing triumphs over democracy, and on the strength of these triumphs know-nothingism flourished in the South. We presume it will not be hereafter denied that in the free States the alliance between know-nothingism and abolitionism is perfect.

EXHIBITION OF HORSES AND CATTLE AT BOSTON.—The national fair at Boston was stopped Wednesday by a severe northeast storm. The grounds showed a dreary space only enlivened by the appearance of men in great coats and big boots, having the care of the horses and cattle. The rain was incessant.

At dinner, the President announced that the exhibition would commence again when the weather was fair. Over four hundred and fifty horses have been entered. Among them are nine stallions, belonging to Mr. Jackson and Mr. Motte, of Long Island, sired by Flying Cloud out of Andrew Jackson mares. A colt, belonging to Mr. Motte, of Manhattanville, L. I., one year old last May, fourteen hands and three inches high, was sold on the ground yesterday for $600.

A despatch dated at Boston, Thursday evening, says:

Immense crowds of people attended the show today, estimated at from sixty to one hundred thousand. Many could not get in, owing to the inability of the door-keeper to collect the tickets. The exhibition is very fine.

WHAT A WEBSTER WHIG PAPER THINKS OF THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.—Here is a plan of the campaign of 1856. If the Democratic party go into that campaign with the Union on their side, and the Abolitionists on the other, they will beat the latter as badly as they beat General Scott at the last election. The Know-Nothing party is no national party at all, and it will not be alive a year hence for any purpose of good or evil.

The idea of creating a great Northern party passes away with the elections in Indiana and Pennsylvania. No such party can be formed which has the elements of any strength within it, and the men who join it are sure to be in a minority in their day and generation.

Boston Courier.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.

The annual Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society has again been postponed to the 28th November, instead of the 14th as heretofore published. This change has been made in consequence of other conflicting public meetings that are to take place upon the week first appointed. It will commence on the 28th November and continue three days.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Oct. 13, 1855.

[Reported for the Standard.]

Proceedings of the Grand State Harmony, assembled on the dead body of "Samuel," in Raleigh, on Friday and Friday night, the 19th of October, 1855.

In obedience to precepts issued from head quarters, the jurors summoned to hold an inquest over the defunct body of "Samivel," vulgarly called "Sam" or "Sambo," met in the third story of the brick building on Smith's corner, in Raleigh, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 19th inst.

Some confusion arose from the fact that there was found no one present with authority to act as coroner. Some fifteen or twenty were talking at once, and for about two hours it was impossible to catch more than fragments of the speeches made. The expressions of "Locofocos," "foreigners," "big footed Irish," "poor Sam!" "native Americans," &c., &c., were mixed and mingled with the sobs and sighs of sympathizing friends, in such inextricable confusion that your reporter was on the eve of abandoning his task and retiring, when the sentinel on guard at the door announced a "distinguished arrival," and in stalked a large, burley old man, with massive jaws and lowering brows, beneath which gleamed two little twinkling eyes. His frame was stalwart, his hands brawny, and on the whole he looked like a man that would count *one* at a corn shucking, a log rolling or a house raising. For a moment the Babel-like confusion was stilled; but this temporary silence was followed by a loud and enthusiastic burst of "That's the man for coroner!" Mr. K. Straner mounted the table and spoke about as follows:

"My saddened friends and fellow-jurors: Allow me to introduce to you all, collectively, Hon. Alfred Dockery, and to propose that we elect him coroner on this mournful occasion. [Sighs.] This eminence is eminently due him. You all recollect that he was the Whig candidate for Governor last year, and that he was defeated. [Groans *ab imo pectore.*] Then, like the rest of us, he renegaded, (applause) for what is any party worth to a man unless it gives him office? (Loud cries of "nothing.") I therefore propose that we elect, by acclamation, Hon. Alfred Dockery, as State Coroner."

A thundering cry of "Dockery! Dockery!" went up from every throat, and five or six laid hold of him and dragged him up on the high three-legged stool that they called the coroner's seat, and which was placed at the prostrate head of "Sam." As soon as silence could be restored the coroner stood up on the round of the stool and said:

"Fellow-citizens: I'm much obleeged to you for the high position you've elevated me to, and the more so as it was onexpected. I'm a plain man, and don't know nothing about larnin'—I wish I did. But I'll do the best I can, so let's perceed to business."

He resumed his seat, and the jurors were sworn in. The clerk suggested to the coroner that he had fears that the dead body would stink when it was uncovered, as it had been dead so long. The coroner said he could stand any thing—that he was used to nasty things, but told the jurors they had probably better send and get a few bottles of cologne, musk, and other perfumeries. Mr. Beach said snuff would be sufficient for him, whereupon he rapped his box and plugged up both nostrils with the titelating particles. A messenger was dispatched for the perfumeries, and several jurors followed him to the door, and whispered, "Brandy for me."

About half an hour elapsed before the disinfectants were all distributed, and the question then arose who was to uncover the dead body. This was debated for an hour and a half, and without being decided the question of dinner was raised. Some were hungry and wanted dinner, while others insisted that they should act and not eat. After discussing the matter until 5 o'clock, the original mover withdrew his proposition, remarking that it was now too late for dinner. Another moved to adjourn and take supper, but it was too early for that, and after an hour's discussion it was amended by resolving to adjourn at 7 o'clock to Ironmonger's, for refreshments, and to meet again at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Beach came forward very magnanimously, and proposed that, as he thought himself better fortified than any one else against the stench, that he would open the coffin. A desultory discussion sprung up as to whether one who had once been a locofoco should be allowed this distinguished honor; and before arriving at any thing definite, the coroner announced that "7 o'clock has arriv'," whereupon the jury room was vacated by the living.

9 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The jurors re-assembled, the coroner upon his stool. All asperities seemed mollified—all seemed in pretty high glee; and some even indulged in embracing each other and declaring their mutual loves. Your reporter was reminded of an "Irish wake," but as that is something that smacks of foreiguism, of course no imitation was thought of by the jurors. It was at once decided that Mr. Beach should open the coffin, assisted by Mr. James B. Leopard. The coroner rose on the round of his stool and said:

"Feller-sinners: Thar lies all that is left us of our onct beloved Samivel. You all know he died on the 2nd of last August; and we then buried him, not thinking that he had been foully dealt with. Sence then, however, it has been rumored that he was murdered by the Locofocos, and we have dug up the body and brung it here for you, as the State jury, to set on. Take care of your noses and raise the led from the coffin."

By this time about half the jury was collected around the coffin—the other half snoring in sweet oblivion in different positions about the room. Every man had his perfumery to his nose, and in a moment the lid was raised.

Your reporter cannot do justice to the scene that ensued. A horrible stench reeked up, and a little vapory *ism* floated on the atmosphere, out at an open window, and took its course *due North.* Nothing remained in the coffin—it was empty—Sam had evaporated. The coroner gave a groan and shook his bushy head; the jurors fell back aghast, each glancing enquiringly at the others; and a voice, from whence proceeding none could tell, was audible over the room: "*Samivel has returned from whence he came!*"

Some of the sleeping jurors were aroused, and swore that whilst they slept the Locofocos had come and stolen the body. Two hours were spent in surmises, wranglings, recriminations, conjectures, oaths, and every sort of abuse of divers things, matters and persons. Groups of two or three, or more, collected about the room. Some were mad, some were in despair, some groaned, some cursed—and some snored on and under the benches. The Rev. Mr. Cane, formerly Samivel's Chaplain, was in one corner on his knees, praying vehemently that no more foreigners might ever get to America, and no more Catholics to heaven.

At eleven o'clock the coroner again called the jurors to order, and two of them were appointed to awaken the sleepers, as there was business of great importance on hand. This task was accomplished by sticking pins in the snorers; and as soon as order was restored, Mr. Short, of Lexington, who had just been waked up, wanted to know what was on hand.

Mr. Doubt, of the Star, explained, that inasmuch as Samivel was evaporated, he thought it advisable to transmogrify the jury into a political meeting, and the coroner into President of said meeting; after which his brother Gales, of the Register, would submit some resolutions, which had been drawn up for consideration.

After a few remarks from several persons, the transmogrifications were made unanimously, and the President returned his thanks, standing on the round of his stool.

Mr. Gales then read the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That, as our secret scheming and plotting were exposed by the rascally Locos, so that we could keep no secret, therefore we abolish secresy, and try our hands openly at that we could not accomplish secretly, viz: rooting Locos out of office and getting ourselves in.

Resolved, That we do hereby ratify and endorse the principles embodied in all the Know Nothing platforms in every section of the United States, *provided* those making them will vote with us and put us in office.

Resolved, That we have three great primary principles, without which no one can be a Know Nothing: *First*, to get the offices; *second*, to hold them; and *third*, to make all we can out of them.

Resolved, That all nominations made by our party, for office, shall be made with an eye single to the three foregoing primary principles.

Resolved, That we hold a State Convention on the *first of next April*, as that is a great day anyhow, and well adapted to us.

Resolved, That we think the National Council was in too big a hurry in selecting the 22nd of February next as the day for nominating a candidate for President; for as Mr. Rayner's prospects for that office are now somewhat darkened, he wants more time to brighten them up.

Resolved, However, that, lest such postponement should not take place, we appoint two delegates to said Convention, but that we do not publish their names.

Resolved, That all foreigners and Catholics shall be protected in all the rights guaranteed to them by the Federal and State Constitutions; but that we deny that these Constitutions permit either to hold office, or the former to vote—*unless they vote with us.*

Resolved, That an executive central committee of five be appointed; but that their names be kept dark. It shall be their duty to attend to matters and things generally, to grease and regulate the machinery of our plots and plans, to carry on a universal correspondence with every body, to take such steps as will secure us the offices and spoils, and to make themselves useful at all times; and that said committee appoint county committees in every county; and that county committees appoint sub-committees; and that the sub-committees appoint other committees, and so on, until the susceptibility of divisibility is exhausted and every Know Nothinn has an office."

After five hours' discussion these resolutions were adobted. To attempt a full report of the speeches would be a herculean task; and even a sketch of them would extend this report to too great a length. Your reporter, however, took pretty full notes, and he may hereafter write out and condense the efforts of the most prominent speakers.

After the adoption of the platform the President returned his thanks, the Chaplain asked a blessing, and the meeting adjourned one hour before day.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—This morning about 7½ to 8 o'clock, while the omnibus belonging to Holmes' Hotel was being driven up Front street to the stable, the horses took fright at something and commenced running a little below Princess street. At the crossing of Front and Princess the omnibus received a severe jar from striking against the flags at the crossing, which rendered the horses still more unmanageable. Mr. Gabriel Holmes, who was on the box driving, appears to have been in some measure unseated at this point and could not recover himself. While attempting to restrain the horses he was thrown from his place, and would appear to have fallen on his head. One of the wheels of the vehicle passed over him—he got caught in the other, and was thrown round more than once. When taken up he was dead, his neck being broken. Medical attendance was immediately at hand, but, of course, unavailing. A colored man, "David," who was on the box at the same time, was thrown off nearly two squares above, but not hurt. The omnibus came in contact with a dray in the neighborhood of Front and Walnut, when it was upset and torn to pieces and the horses got loose from it. Mr. Holmes fell about one-third of a square above Princess street.

Mr. Holmes was thirty-one years 6 months and 22 days old, and had before him the prospect of a long and useful life. Few men were more popular than he, and none more deservedly. He was an amiable, clever, generous man in all the relations of life, and his loss will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and relations. *Wil. Journal.*

THE BATTLE BETWEEN TEXAN RANGERS AND INDIANS.—The Galveston Civilian of the 14th gives an elaborate account of the fight between three companies of Texas volunteers, under Captains Callahan, Henry, and Benton, and a large body of Lipan Indians, near Eagle Pass, in which the Indians were severely chastised, 85 killed and over 100 wounded.

From Capt. Callahan's report we make the following extracts:

"The men who were killed of my command are W. A. Clopton and August Smith, of my company, rangers; Willis, Jones, of Capt. Henry's company, and H. R. Holland, of Capt. Benton's company of volunteers. The men wounded are John Gregory, (dangerously,) of Capt. Henry's company, Capt. Nat Benton slightly, and First Lieut. Henry B. King, slightly. Patton, slightly, and Eustace Benton mortally, of my company. Mr. Benton is a nephew of the Hon. T. H. Benton." Capt. C. is now occupying the town of Piedras Negras, and says:

"We are well fortified here, with cannon for out protection, and have support at hand sufficient to shield us from molestation till we receive reinforcements. We have brought all our wounded with us, and they are all cared for at the hospital at Eagle Pass. Our dead shall be brought in, and receive decent interment on American soil. We are in hourly expectation of an attack from a thousand Mexicans and Indians, but we can whip them."

* * * * * * *

"The Seminoles, Muscaleroes, and Lipans are all determined to scourge Texas with blood and outrage so long as they remain unchastised. We fought all these tribes yesterday, and, as we learn, the celebrated Seminole chieftain Wild Cat."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of Tuesday says:

From the annual report of the South-Western Rail Road, we notice that, notwithstanding the many disadvantages which operated against it during the past year, it has largely increased its business, and is at present in a very flourishing condition.—The following table will show the comparative earnings of the year just terminated with those of the previous year:

	1855.	1854.
Up Freight, Through,	68,200 88	53,094 19
Up Freight, Way,	24,948,46	18,552.18
Down Freight, Through,	48,967,56	51,909.81
Down Freight, Way,	17,858,32	19,194.77
Up Passage, Through,	36,011,85	24,762.09
Up Passage, Way,	18,352,46	19,267.60
Down Passage, Through,	28,581,55	26,788.53
Down Passage, Way,	17,170,92	11,390.92
United States Mail.	7,054,05	6,000.00
Total,	256,596,05	219,090.14
	219,090,14	
Increase,	37,505,91	
Transporting Iron, Lumber, &c., for Americus extension,		1,761.34
Total bales Cotton,	127,250	105,088
Total No. Passengers, through,	27,814	31,910
Total Number Passengers, Way,	31,030	30,522

For the Standard

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Greenville,	Oct. 31st.
Trinity Chapel, Beaufort,	Nov. 2nd.
Washington,	Nov. 3d and 4th.
Zion Chapel, Beaufort,	Nov. 5th.
St. John's Church, Pitt Co.,	Nov. 7th.

Oct. 30.—The Cunard steamer Asia has reached here last night. The following items gleaned from her mails, have not been published heretofore:

Among the passengers in the Canberra, the lecturer, and Col. Lawrence, bearer of despatches.

Gen. Simpson had tendered his resignation to the government, but they refused to accept it.

A letter from Mamesch says, it was expected that the floating batteries would open fire against the north side of Sebastopol on the 11th of October.

The bullion of the Bank of England had decreased to 860,000 pounds sterling, but 776,000 pounds, were kept in reserve.

The announcement that the Allies were about to advance on Perekop, had caused a further rise of ¼ on Consols, making a total advance that day of seven-eighths.

The latest quotations from the Press of Friday show an advance of 1½ per cent. since Thursday, when the decision of the Bank was made known. Money was in good demand, and the supply fair. There was an apparent cessation in the drain of gold.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS commenced its sessions in Washington city on the 17th inst. Among the attorneys sworn, we notice the name of Hon. Geo. E. Badger of this State. There are 241 cases on the docket, of which the one that involves the largest amount of money, probably, is the claim for interest on the indemnities paid under the treaty of 1819, with Spain, by which Florida was acquired.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St.
PETERSBURG, Oct. 27, 1855.

WHEAT—The market was rather better to-day with sales at $2 05 for prime white. Fair to good lots $1 80 to $2.

SALT—The market is firm at $2 for fine and $1 50 for G. A.

TOBACCO—The market is rather lower except for fine working sorts.

APPLE BRANDY—Sales at 70 to 75.

COTTON—We quote cotton at 8 cents.

BACON—Virginia hog round 14½ to 15; sides 14½ to 15 cents; Western Sides and Shoulders at 14 to 14½ cents. Market active.

GUANO—The market is almost bare with sales making at $55 to-day.

CLOVER SEED—The market is very active at $8, with an upward tendency.

LARD—We note sales of kegs at 12; barrels at 13, and pails at 16 cents.

MACKEREL—Medium No. 3's $3¾ to $6.

SALT—Some holders of Liverpool fine ask $1 85. The stock is in few hands.

FLOUR—Sales of city brands extra $9¼ to 9¾; Superfine $9.

CORN—We hear of no sales to-day. We quote at 80 to 85 and the market not brisk.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 27.

The supply of BACON is good, and but little change in price—12 to 13¼ cents. COTTON has declined, and sales are making at 8 cents for best grades. CORN wanted at 65 cents for new. FLOUR has further advanced, and we put up quotations 25 cents—price $8 to $8 75.

CHICKENS, EGGS, &c., scarce and wanted.

SPTS. TURP. 36 cents per gallon. *Car.*

MARRIED.

At Castalia, in Granville Co., on the evening of the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Burton, of Halifax Co., Col. Whit. R. Swain, of Bertie Co. to Miss Lucy A., daughter of Col. W. W. Young of Granville.

☞ City papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday night last, Mary, infant child of Jefferson and Julia Fisher.

In Jones County, near Trenton, on the 10th inst., after a brief illness of a few days, and very unexpectedly to her family and friends who were with her, Mrs. Zilphy Nethercott, wife of John H. Nethercott, in the 31st year of her age.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE ON CAPITOL SQUARE ON FRIDAY next (2nd November,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Winter Uniform, armed and equipped, for the purpose of target firing.

(By order of Lieut. Commanding,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON O. S.

FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance for Woollen and Cotton Manufacturers.

THE "OLD NORTH STATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY" HAVING SOLD their Buildings and Grounds to the Atlantic & N. C. R. Company, will offer at public Sale (if not otherwise disposed of previously) on the 30th day of November, on the premises, their entire stock of Machinery, comprising their Woollen and Cotton Mill, also,

4 Twenty-five Horse (power) Engine and
2 Boilers, each (Cylender) 30 ft. long and 36 in diameter.

It was made by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, and is declared by all who have seen it in operation, to be unsurpassed by any in the State.

Their Woolen Machine consists of 8 sets Cards, 1 Broad Gig, 7 Shear, 3 Jacks, 5 Jean Looms, 1 do Grinder.

1 Satin Napper, 6 Cash'm'r do. 2 Wool Pickers, 3 set Failing Stocks, 2 Sattinett do. 1 Cloth Winder.

Also, many other articles too numerous to mention, such as Fauks, Dye-tubs, welded wrought Iron Pipes for cold water and for heating the Buildings by steam, etc. etc.

The above Machinery is in good running order, requiring but few repairs to make it almost as good as new. It was manufactured by Henry Goulding and Wm. Bickford, of Worcester, Mass., whose names are a guarantee for their work.

The Cotton Machinery was made by Messrs Danforth, Cooke & Co., of Patterson, N. J., is entirely new, and only one half of it has been in operation. It contains all the latest improvements, and has been pronounced by one of our most experienced manufacturers to be unequalled by any in the State; and the Yarn has already established a name, taking precedence even of

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels,
Rise-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and as prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
26 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 5 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Osnaburgs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Saleratus;
300 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

New Arrivals!
FALL GOODS FOR 1855!!

T. R. FENTRESS WOULD TENDER HIS WARM acknowledgements to the public for the liberal patronage which he has received at their hands. He trusts, by the judiciousness of his selections, the style of his workmanship, and a prompt attention to his business, to merit, not only a full continuance, but an increase, of the same.

He has just returned from New York with the most attractive FALL STOCK ever brought to this market, to which he respectfully invites general attention. This stock embraces the latest and most fashionable styles:

Black, Blue, Olive and Green French and English Cloths;
French and English Cassimeres, of every color; Vestings of every quality.
Also, Dress Shirts, Silk and Flannel Shirts;
Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves;
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

He has also on hand a small stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell at a very slight advance above cost. Call, then, if you want *cheap Clothing!*

☞ Paris and American fashions for the Fall of 1855 just received.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle immediately, either by cash or note. The last six months' business fell due on the 1st instant, *and accounts bear interest from the expiration of each term.*

☞ Those debtors *living at a distance* will oblige the subscriber, even in the default of a settlement, by communicating their place of residence. Otherwise, he may be driven to a disagreeable necessity.

Oct. 12, 1855. 94—3t.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily, ... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

HOXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Wellington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Glaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855.

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLAINES, BLACK Alpacas, English Merino, Common DeLaines, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.
September 29, 1855. 90—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.
Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.
E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of
E. L. HARDING.
Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

FOR SALE,

Highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his
OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS
situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

Valuable Property at Public Sale in the Town of Warrenton, N. C.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP between BOBBITT & MINETREE, in the Coach-making business, having taken place, and a sale of the property belonging to the late firm being necessary, in order to ensure an equitable division, they will expose to public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on the 25th day of October next, their New, Large, Extensive, and Complete Coach Factory, situated in the business part of the Town of Warrenton N. C., immediately on the Main Street, opposite to, and within, fifty yards of the Court House. The principal edifice constructed of Stone and Brick, is 75 feet in length, and 25 feet in width, containing a Stone Basement 50 feet long, and 26 feet wide, used as a Smith's Shop, in which there are four Forges with flues running out of the top of the house, which is covered with tin, and thus rendered secure against ignition from sparks. In the upper story there are three rooms, of which one is designed for trimming, one for painting, and the remaining one for varnishing, and all plastered. The lower department consists of a Show Room, and a Wood Shop, the former fronting the street, and the latter in the rear.

There is, likewise on the lot a separate house for timber or lumber, 50 by 26 feet, and abundant shelters for the protection of any quantity of work that may be sent for repairs. There is, also, on the lot another house, 28 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, of which the upper is designed for unfinished work and the lower for work that has been repaired. The whole establishment was erected recently, and expressly, for the business of Coach making, and is the most extensive and complete in the State of North Carolina.

The lot is sufficiently spacious to afford room for the erection of as many and as extensive buildings in addition, as any person might desire for the carrying on of the business in all its branches. It is now so well enclosed that it can not be entered by any one not having the keys which unlock the gates. In one of the shelters forming a part of the enclosure of the lot, are two Smith's forges, which were built within the last 12 months.

Terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of Jan'y, 1856.

WM. H. BOBBITT,
JAMES MINETREE.

Sept. 20, 1855.—ts

☞ Any person purchasing the above property and wishing to engage in the Coach making business, can buy of me at fair valuation and on liberal terms a lot of timber, a quantity of unfinished work, and all kinds of materials.
WM. H. BOBBITT.
Sept. 25, 1855. 1092—wtf

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of
GROCERIES,
which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee---Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar---Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles---Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt---Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

New Watches and Jewelry for the Fair!

I AM NOW OPENING A NEW AND Fashionable Stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., purchased with care as to styles. It is useless to state each article—the assortment is large and complete.

All who wish Watches repaired, or Jewelry made or repaired, can *now* have it done, as I have a firstrate Watch-Maker and Jeweller from the North. Work shall be faithfully executed.

☞ Old Gold and Silver bought.
JOHN C. PALMER.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1855. 93—3t.
☞ Age copy three times.

Special Term.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1855.
Ordered by his Honor, Judge Caldwell, that a SPECIAL Term of this Court be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in December next; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof. The Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Cases are hereby notified of the Order and required to attend accordingly. As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend.
EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.
Oxford, Sept. 22, 1855. 90—w6w.

Office North Carolina Railroad Co.,
SALISBURY, Sept. 5th, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL DELINquent stockholders in this Company to make payment of whatever balance may be due from them on their stock before the first day of November next, or the said stock will thereafter be sold upon ten days' public notice.
By order C. F. MENDENHALL, Treas.
Sept. 18 1855. 90—2t.

FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN SHARES IN BONDS OF THE STATE of North Carolina. For terms apply at the Star office.
Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1855. 92—6w.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—(the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1089—12w.

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.
AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,
Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.
October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,
Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 28, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.
P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.
R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 35—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.
THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*
September 18, 1855. 86—4w.

DE QUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.
Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:
The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Theological Essays and other Papers, do ——
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, ——
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—
Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" " Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs.
Laces and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.
Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.
LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.
Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.
Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855, 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.
P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.
Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.
LYNN ADAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.
E. L. HARDING.
September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 7, 1855.

THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path," a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

The extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read 'Alone'—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineration, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New York,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to
E. PENNINGTON.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. WM. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 9, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 52—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
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C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PITTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

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